

## Web Design Features

*Teacher: Students' answers on this worksheet may vary greatly depending upon the sources used. Students most likely will not find all the answers exactly as laid out below, but this document lists key concepts to cover as you discuss students' notes on this worksheet.*

Add your answers to the worksheet.

<b>Navigation System</b>	A navigation system consistently places links that allow the site users to easily access documents and Web pages (external and internal) as well as target links within the same Web page. A website navigation system should assure that the end user would know what is offered on the site, can find what they are looking for and can easily move within the site.
<b>GUI</b>	GUI stands for Graphical User Interface. The use of a GUI product allows computer interaction without the use of code. Example: When a file is moved by dragging it from one location to another, the GUI triggers the commands necessary for the file to be relocated. There are many GUI applications for designers such as InDesign and Dreamweaver.
<b>WYSIWYG</b>	WYSIWYG (What you see is what you get) is a Graphical User Interface. A WYSIWYG editing program is often referred to as a visual editor. Visual editors allow the user to design and manipulate a website without using programming code. The user interacts with a site that looks as it should appear to the end user. Even when using a WYSIWYG editor, the outcome can change based on the end user's browser, display or operating system.
<b>Hyperlink</b>	Hyperlinks are commonly referred to as links. They connect a webpage to documents, Web pages or locations. External links direct the user to different websites. Internal links direct the user to documents or Web pages within the same website. Target links direct the user to content within the same page. Links should assist the user in easily finding what the website has to offer.

<b>Page Layout</b>	Web page layouts usually consist of either tables or layers. Table tags create a gridded structure in which content can be placed. The use of layers allows content to be placed anywhere on a Web page. Multiple layers can be placed on a single page (above, below, nested). Due to flexibility and compliance issues, Web pages are moving more toward the use of layers.
<b>Rollover</b>	The term rollover refers to a Web design feature that allows the end user to see or hear a change in the image, text or sound of a button or link. Usually, once a cursor is moved from the link, the image returns to the previous state.
<b>Image Map</b>	Image maps allow multiple hyperlinks to a single graphic. Image maps are often used in geographic websites. Example: U.S. map linking to each state’s information. One of the benefits of using an image map is that one image can load quicker than multiples. The negative aspect is that the user cannot interact with the hyperlinks until the entire image is displayed.
<b>Webform</b>	Webforms allow the end user to interact with a site. Entered data is sent to a server site and processed. Webforms can also be used to query data on a website. Examples: surveys, subscriptions and billing/shipping information. Services are not available that allow a person or company, without webform expertise, to create forms and collect data through a secure site.